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DOOM OF THE LAND BILL.

LABOUCHERE'S OPINIONS ON HOME RULE.

ATTITUDE OF THE RADICALS—MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S IDEAS AND FOLLOWING.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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PARIS, May 4.—Henry Labouchere has sent to THE TRIBUNE representative here a statement regarding Mr. Gladstone's Irish proposals. The Radicals, he declares, are opposed to the Land bill, but they will support the measure for the government of Ireland. He points out the differences between the Premier and Mr. Chamberlain, and asserts that the Radicals are willing to follow the latter after the principle of a domestic Legislature for Ireland has been established. He thinks, however, that an arrangement might be made between Mr. Morley, who wants the Irish members excluded from Westminster for two or three years, and Mr. Chamberlain. Following is Mr. Labouchere's statement:

"The Land bill is doomed. The Radicals throughout the country are dead against it, while the Whigs and Conservatives will hardly be able to vote for it, because it involves an admission of Home Rule. The Government of Ireland bill has the support of nearly all the Radicals of the country, but most of them consider it would be desirable that the Irish members should be retained in the Imperial Parliament. The difference between them and Mr. Chamberlain is this: Mr. Chamberlain wishes that Mr. Gladstone will give an assurance that he will agree to the retention of the Irish members in Committee and that this assurance should be given before the second reading. If it be not given, he says, he and his friends will vote against the second reading.

"The Radicals, however, with few exceptions say that they wish the second reading to be regarded as the consecration of the principle of a domestic legislature for Ireland, and that when this is done they are quite ready to go with Mr. Chamberlain in his proposal to retain the Irish members. Mr. Morley is very strongly opposed to their retention, and so is Sir William Harcourt, who threatens to resign if Mr. Gladstone concedes the point raised by Mr. Chamberlain. No one cares overmuch, however, whether Sir William resigns or not. It is to be hoped that some *modus vivendi* will be arrived at and that Mr. Chamberlain will consent to the question of the retention or the exclusion of the Irish members being left an open one. He says that this would involve a majority against him in Committee, for all the Government sheep would follow the Government whips. To this it is suggested that the question should be left a bona fide open one, each member of the House of Commons, and even of the Government, voting according to his convictions. Were this done, I think Mr. Chamberlain would have a majority.

"Nothing to this effect has been arranged as yet, however, and if it be not it is possible there may be a majority against the second reading. Mr. Chamberlain himself calculated the number of Liberals and Radicals who would vote against the second reading at 111, unless some arrangement be arrived at. Of these only fifty-nine have as yet publicly communicated their intention to their constituents. It is difficult to say what is his own following as distinguished from that of Lord Hartington, but of these 111, assuming that number to be correct, somewhere about 50 would vote for the second reading if his demands were acceded to. If the bill be defeated on the second reading and Mr. Gladstone dissolves Parliament, it is very questionable whether we should get a majority in the country or not. The Irish vote would possibly give us about thirty seats that are now held by Conservatives, but there is no doubt there are a considerable number of Liberals in every constituency who are opposed to Home Rule, and they would throw their weight on the Conservative side. In the agricultural districts I do not think the electors would trouble themselves much about the matter. They simply wish the question may be settled in order that the field may be left open for legislation on their behalf.

"Mr. Morley, as you will have seen, proposes at Glasgow that the Irish members should be excluded from the Imperial Parliament for the present but that in two or three years they should return. An arrangement with Mr. Chamberlain might possibly be made on this basis, provided it be understood that at the end of this period they would come back to Westminster unless then excluded by positive legislation. But yet a third plan has been broached, which is that all mention of the position of the Irish members in regard to the Imperial Parliament should be excluded from the bill and that a second bill be brought in subsequently dealing with the matter.

"I have spoken at several meetings in the East and West of England this week and found the feeling to be largely in favor of Mr. Gladstone. My hearers did not seem to know much about the details of the bill or to care much. As for them they thought the whole matter should be left in the hands of Mr. Gladstone, for that whatever he did would be right. I think Mr. Chamberlain exaggerates his following. There are six or seven members prepared to do precisely what he asks them, and that is all, but it is not so much the number of votes he has which renders it desirable he should be conciliated as that being a Radical leader his defection would go far to paralyze Radical organization at the general election, were the country consulted upon the bill. At Birmingham he is in a minority.

"The resolutions lately passed at the Birmingham caucus meant nothing. They were merely intended to bridge over matters and to prevent an absolute split. It will be the same with regard to the National Liberal Federation on Thursday next (6th inst.). This National caucus will express its devotion to Mr. Gladstone in terms which evade, so far as is possible, its putting its foot down with respect to Mr. Chamberlain. Both Mr. Kitson, the president of the caucus, and Mr. Schnadhorst, who is what you would call in America the 'Boss,' are strongly in favor of the bill passing the second reading. H. LABOUCHERE."

PHASES OF HOME RULE AGITATION.

MR. LECKY REPLIES TO MR. MORLEY—WHY HE IS OPPOSED TO MR. GLADSTONE'S MEASURE.

LONDON, May 5.—Mr. Lecky, the historian, writes to *The Times* an answer to Mr. Morley's imputation of inconsistency. Mr. Lecky admits that he formerly questioned the wisdom of taking the government of Ireland in 1800 out of the hands of the Irish gentry. "That, however," he says, "was before the national movement was subsidized from America by avowed enemies of England, thereby passing wholly out of the guidance of the representatives of property in Ireland, whether landlords or leaders in industry and the professions, who are all sincerely loyal. I still acknowledge the strength of National sentiment, and would gladly see an extension of local government which would not weaken the unity of the Empire. I oppose Mr. Gladstone because his scheme does not involve this condition. I would as willingly trust the Government to the Catholic gentry as to the Protestant gentry, because I know that the law was never more ably and uprightly administered than by Catholic judges. I do not believe the government can safely be entrusted to Nationalists, priests, Fenians and professional agitators, supported by the votes of an ignorant peasantry whose passions it has been for many years their main object to inflame."

LONDON, May 5.—Mr. Goschen, in a speech at Leeds last night, said that Mr. Gladstone's manifesto practically withdraws the Irish bills, leaving the matter an abstract resolution to which effect cannot be given.

BERLIN, May 4.—T. M. Healey, at to-day's fortnightly meeting of the National League, said that Lord Harrington's assertion that the British Parliament was incompetent to deal with the question of Home Rule told "still more strongly against the bribed ruffians in the Irish Parliament who originally voted away Irish rights and liberties." It was announced that the subscriptions received from America in the last fortnight, toward the Parliamentary fund, amount to $60,000.

LONDON, May 4.—In the House of Commons to-night John Morley gave notice that he would move to prolong for a limited period the operations of the Act of 1881 for the preservation of peace in Ireland.

OTTAWA, May 4.—In the House of Commons to-day, on motion to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. Blake, leader of the Opposition, after an eloquent speech in favor of Home Rule, moved a resolution "that an address be presented to the Queen stating that this House hails with joy the submission by Her Majesty's Government to the Parliament of the United Kingdom of a measure recognizing the principle of local self-government for Ireland."

Sir John A. Macdonald suggested that Mr. Blake should put the resolution on Thursday as a substantive motion, instead of an amendment of the motion to go into supply. Mr. Blake accepted the suggestion on condition that the resolution be the first order of the day on Thursday.

PRUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

BERLIN, May 4.—Debate on the Ecclesiastical bill was resumed in the lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day. Several National Liberals opposed the measure. Dr. Windthorst, in behalf of the Centre party, accepted the bill as it came from the upper house.

Prince Bismarck said that the latest note from Cardinal Jacobini had not reached the Prussian Government's expectations, but was an instalment of the principle of the notification of the Government of ecclesiastical appointments. The bill had not shaken the position of the Government and in nowise detracted from the rights of the State. The notification of the appointment of priests was not derogatory to the Curia's dignity. The Emperor and he (Bismarck) wished to erect a temple of peace. The debate was adjourned.

CONFERRING ON THE GREEK QUESTION.

LONDON, May 4.—Lord Rosebery, Foreign Secretary, had a conference to-day with the Greek, Italian, German, Russian, Austrian and Turkish Ministers. The representatives of the Powers stated that their respective Governments were willing to consider the susceptibilities of Greece and the difficulties by which the Greek Government was surrounded, but that no arrangement was possible unless Greece furnished sufficient guarantees that she would disarm as speedily as possible. A resolution smoothing the way to overtures from Greece was handed to the Greek Minister.

ATHENS, May 4.—The Powers have instructed their Ministers here to remain at their posts. It is believed that the Powers will accept a guarantee from France that she will secure the disarmament of Greece, and that they will not fix an actual period for its accomplishment.

MR. GLADSTONE'S RETURN TO LONDON.

LONDON, May 4.—Mr. Gladstone arrived in London to-day and met with an enthusiastic reception. Great crowds surged around the Premier's carriage as it left the railway station. The horses became restless and were controlled with difficulty, and for a time the occupants of the carriage were in imminent danger. Mr. Gladstone is enjoying robust health.

SUPPOSED TO BE THE WORK OF NIHILISTS.

ODESSA, May 4.—A forest in the environs of Livadia is burning. It is supposed to have been set on fire by Nihilists.

AN ENGLISH TRIBUTE TO DR. HOLMES.

LONDON, May 5.—*The Daily Telegraph*, referring to the visit to England of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, says: "From every one that has the capacity to appreciate one of the rarest and finest literary individualities of our time Dr. Holmes is assured of a welcome."

THE GOVERNMENT IN PERU RECOGNIZED.

LIMA, May 4, via Galveston.—The provisional Government has been formally recognized by the United States Minister.

REDUCING GERMAN CABLE RATES.

BERLIN, May 4.—The Postmaster-General announces a reduction of one mark a word on telegrams for America or Canada sent by the German cable via Emden, the new rate to go into effect to-day. A corresponding reduction on dispatches to Mexico and Central and South America is also announced.

DEMOCRATIC TREACHERY.

ANOTHER UNSUCCESSFUL SCHEME TO CAPTURE THE OHIO SENATE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 4 (*Special*).—An attempt was made by the Democratic side of the Senate to-day to take snap judgment on the Republicans in disposing of the Hamilton County contest cases. A Democratic caucus had decided before the session to take advantage of the fact that three Republicans were absent. By taking up the contests, which had been made a special order for to-morrow, they hoped to seat their men and throw the blame on derelict Republicans. The stand was made by a motion of Van Cleaf to amend the journal of last Thursday. He asserted that he presented the Democratic report as a substitute for the Republican document. The journal does not show it, and Van Cleaf insisted that it should. A long wrangle followed in which the Democrats were charged with breaking faith. In the course of the discussion the absentees came in and Van Cleaf withdrew his motion. That treachery was intended no Republican doubts, the idea being to entrap the opposition by some warlike motion which would precipitate the fight. It became known to-day that on Friday last the Democrats had a similar scheme in hand which failed because two members weakened. On Friday morning every Democrat was present and two Republicans absent. By reconsidering the postponement the Democrats could settle the contests in their own way. The caucus appointed O'Neill, Lawrence, Dodd, and Van Cleaf to arrange for the "coup." O'Neill and Lawrence proved virtuous and would not consent to any such treachery and dishonorable advantage. Consequently there has been a bitter disappointment among their colleagues, who regard the case as now nearly hopeless.

The struggle in the Senate begins to-morrow and nothing else will be done until it is finished. A new phase of the fight which attracts unfavorable comment is that the liquor dealers are aiding the Democratic side with the promise that no liquor tax law shall be passed this session. It has been said here that the various liquor dealers' associations of Ohio will contribute $50,000 to the Democratic cause rather than have a Republican Senate, which will pass another Scott law. Both sides held caucuses to-night with their lawyers, Governor Noyes for the Republicans, and ex-Congressman Follett for the Democrats. The hotels are crowded and the one topic of discussion to-night was the action of two Democratic Senators, Mehaffey and Zimmerman, who asked and were given indefinite leave of absence. If they leave town the Senate will stand Republicans 17, Democrats 18. One of the Hamilton County Senators cannot vote for himself and Lieutenant-Governor Kennedy will cast the decisive vote seating the Republicans.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

A REORGANIZATION PLAN APPROVED.

The reorganization committee of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company decided yesterday not to extend the time for the deposit of securities under the proposed plan. The scheme has been approved by stock and bondholders with a unanimity that has been surprising as well as agreeable to its authors. Of the $14,674,000 consols $14,414,000 has assented; of the $16,500,000 incomes, $13,614,000; of the $16,500,000 preferred stock, $10,173,000; and of the $27,500,000 common stock, $9,654,000. The whole of the Cincinnati and Georgia division firsts and the debenture bonds has assented unanimously.

In regard to the threatened litigation a person largely interested in the road said yesterday: "The most that the suit can accomplish will be to delay our plan, for we have so general a consent that the committee can buy the property under one mortgage or the other on terms which no others can compete with. I regard the plan as a success, but of course we must wait for the end of the litigation."

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 4.—A. H. Schwartz, freight agent of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company at Syracuse, has been appointed superintendent of the Oswego and Syracuse and the Syracuse and Binghamton divisions.

PITTSBURG, May 4.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company to-day, President J. N. DuBarry, of Philadelphia, secretary and treasurer, D. P. Corwin, of Pittsburg, and all of the old board were re-elected. The president's report showed gross earnings $550,286 15, and expenses $317,231 60.

NORFOLK, Va., May 4.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad was held to-day, and all the old officers were re-elected. The reports show the business of the road to be in a highly satisfactory condition.

HALIFAX, May 4.—In the Assembly to-day the Provincial Secretary announced that the Government would introduce a bill empowering a joint stock company of England to acquire land and operate the Windsor and Annapolis and Western Counties Railways, and to construct a connecting link between Annapolis and Digby; also, to construct when it is in a position to do so the following lines: Windsor to Truro, Windsor Junction to Dartmouth, Windsor Junction to Halifax, Yarmouth to Shelburne, with power also to lease, if possible, the Nictaux and Atlantic Railway, now in process of construction.

DESPERATE PRISONERS BREAKING JAIL.

WINFIELD, Kan., May 4.—The prisoners confined in the Cowley County jail made a desperate attempt to escape last night. Deputy Sheriff Herrod opened the jail door to lock the prisoners in their cells, when they made a dash at him armed with stove lids and lumps of coal. A blow on the head knocked Herrod down. Henry Champlin, one of the guards, fired at the crowd and killed W. P. Bennett, who was in jail for counterfeiting. Champlin received a severe blow on the head which rendered him insensible, and four succeeded in making their escape.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTIONS.

CAMDEN, N. J., May 4.—The one hundred and fourteenth annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of New-Jersey opened here to-day. Bishop Scarborough presided and preached the sermon. About 100 clergymen and 200 delegates were present, besides a number of Philadelphia clergymen and laymen.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Bishop Stevens presided today at the annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, but after the introductory services, the sermon and the appointment of committees, he called Dr. Hare to the chair and withdrew. A recess was soon afterward taken until 4 o'clock, when, upon re-assembling, Bishop Stevens delivered his annual address. He referred at length to his failing health and the necessity for the election of an Assistant Bishop.

Among the clergymen present it was the general opinion that the Rev. Thomas F. Davies, of this city, was the favorite for the position. The Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, of Calvary Church, New-York, seemed to be the second choice. The Rev. E. Y. Buchanan, the oldest clergyman in the diocese, made a strong appeal in favor of the Rev. Mr. Davies.

A large number of low and broad church delegates met to-night to decide upon a candidate for assistant bishop. The Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, led all other candidates on each ballot, and by an unanimous vote, the caucus finally decided upon him as their choice. The Rev. W. Neilson McVickar was decided upon as second choice, a statement having been made that Dr. Brooks would decline to be a candidate.

REVIEW OF THE IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The American Iron and Steel Association has compiled for the information of its members its annual statistical report and review of the iron trade for 1885 and the first four months of 1886. The spring trade of 1885 was light, as there was a wide-spread feeling that it was inexpedient to purchase any material in advance of actual requirements. The demand increased gradually, however, for iron as well as steel rails, the market for the latter being stimulated by the decision of the manufacturers to cease their ruinous competition. At the close of the year the prospects of an active trade in 1886 were bright. "Congress was in session, however," the report says, "and the display of hostility to American interests made in the House of Representatives early in 1886 was disquieting and undoubtedly had an unfavorable effect upon business. About the same time strikes of considerable magnitude occurred in many parts of the country, which further interfered with business of all kinds and excited apprehension of still graver trouble."

The Southern States are so rapidly assuming prominence in the production of pig-iron that their output is given separately, beginning with Alabama, which in 1880 produced 77,190 tons, and last year 227,438 tons. The stock of all kinds of pig-iron, unsold in the hands only of makers or their agents at the close of 1885 was 416,512 net tons, against 503,000 tons at the close of 1884, and 692,916 tons on June 30, 1885. At the close of 1885 only 9 per cent of the year's production was unsold against 13 per cent at the close of 1884. The consumption of pig iron in the United States in 1885 approximately ascertained was as follows: "We produced 4,014,526 gross tons of pig iron and imported 146,740 gross tons to which must be added 529,464 gross tons in stock at the beginning of 1885, making a total supply of 4,720,730 tons. From this quantity must be deducted 371,886 gross tons held in stock at the close of 1885, which leaves 4,348,844 tons as the probable consumption of 1885. The production of all kinds of rails in the United States in 1885 fell only 50,636 net tons below the production of 1884, having been 1,094,215 net tons in the former year, against 1,144,851 tons in the latter year; but it was the smallest production of rails in any year since 1878, when 882,695 net tons were rolled. The decline in the production of rails, which has been continuous since 1881, has, however, been checked, the demand having greatly increased in recent months. The year was one of unprecedented activity in the erection of Bessemer steel works, the total number completed being twenty-eight, with eight more in course of erection."

The report closes with a summary of statistics for the year 1885, which shows among other things that the value of imports of iron and steel was $31,945,823 and of exports $16,630,780; the miles of railway completed in 1885 were 3,000 and the number of iron and steel ships built was forty-eight.

DENUNCIATIONS OF JEFF DAVIS.

LYNN, May 4 (*Special*).—If there was any doubt of the sentiment of Essex County veterans on the Jeff Davis hippodrome it was solved last night at the mammoth Grand Army camp-fire. The chorus was singing "John Brown's body," and when it came to the words "We'll hang Jeff. Davis to a sour apple tree," a roar went up from 2,000 throats. The speeches of all the orators were strong, almost violent, in denunciation of the exhibition now in progress in the South. John W. Berry said that "Jeff Davis instead of walking on flowers down South, ought to have dangled in the air with a rope about his neck for twenty years." Department Commander Tobin of the Massachusetts Grand Army, said all were aware of the ovation that Jeff Davis was receiving in the South. His words that the cause was not lost, but only sleeping, were harsh for the comrades to hear, and coming as they did from that "scoundrel" was enough to make their blood boil. This man ought and should have been hung so high that when the drop gave away the fall would be so great as to break his neck short off, and when his body struck earth it would be buried so deep that there would be no need of a burial service.

LIQUOR LICENSES FOR LONG BRANCH.

FREEHOLD, N. J., May 4.—After the opening of the May term of the Monmouth County Court and the charging of the Grand Jury, Judge Walling took up the applications for liquor store and hotel licenses. A batch of fifty-two were presented from Long Branch alone. Counsellor Clayton offered a petition signed by a number of residents there requesting the court to hold over the entire lot for at least four days so that the "endorsements" could be investigated. It has been a matter of common rumor throughout this county for several years past that the license applications from Long Branch were illegally "endorsed" in some cases. On some applications two years ago there were several forged names. It takes twelve signatures to each application or 624 in all and the liquor men find great difficulty in securing names.

THE QUESTION OF OVERDUE ASSESSMENTS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 4 (*Special*).—The Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the Louisville Chancellor in the case of Elizabeth Jones against the National Mutual Benefit Association for $1,000 she claimed as insurance on her husband. He fell behind on an assessment in February, 1883, and under the charter forfeited his membership. The secretary and treasurer, however, afterward accepted the amount due and gave an unconditional receipt. Then it was shown that this had been done in several other cases. A prompt decision for the plaintiff was rendered.

HIGHER PRICES FOR COAL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company to-day issued its circular of prices for coal delivered in this harbor for shipment beyond the Delaware Capes and Elizabethport. The prices for white ash coal at Port Richmond for shipment are an advance of fifteen cents over the last selling prices on all sizes except chestnut, which is unchanged. The prices at Elizabethport are twenty-five cents higher than those at Port Richmond on lump and steamboat, twenty cents higher on broken, egg and pea, and fifteen cents higher on stove and chestnut. Other grades than white ash are changed accordingly.

ENWRIGHT PERMANENTLY CRIPPLED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 4.—Enwright, a son of Enquirer and a prominent Derby candidate and also entered for some $60,000, crippled himself permanently yesterday by striking his left foreleg against his right hoof while doing a fast mile. He will be lost to the running turf. He belongs to "Sam" Brown, of Pittsburg.

THE EATONTOWN LYNCHING.

FREEHOLD, N. J., May 4.—The May Term of the Monmouth County Courts opened this morning. Judge Walling's charge to the Grand Jury in reference to the lynching of "Mingo Jack" was exceedingly strong. The case, he said, is one that should be thoroughly investigated and the perpetrators brought to justice. The fair name of the county for law and order should be vindicated.

GENERAL GABRIEL R. PAUL DYING.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Brigadier General Gabriel R. Paul (retired) was stricken with paralysis yesterday, and is now in a dying condition.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SUICIDE OF AN ASSISTANT POSTMASTER.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 4.—Robert Harding, assistant postmaster of this city, committed suicide this morning.

IMPRISONED FOR AN HOUR.

HARRISBURG, Penn., May 4.—Harding and Smith, the associates of Dr. Buttermore in the scheme to defraud the State of $12,500 for a hospital at Connellsville, were to-day sentenced by Judge Simonton to pay the cost of prosecution, a fine of $200 each and to be imprisoned for one hour.

THE RANGELY LAKES FREE OF ICE.

PHILLIPS, Me., May 4.—A telephone message has been received here saying that the ice has left the Rangely Lakes.

FOR POSING AS A MINISTER.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4 (*Special*).—James Jones, who was arrested some time ago for receiving money on the plea that he was a minister desiring aid for a worthy charity, was convicted to-day and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

DEFEATING A LYNCHING PARTY.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., May 4.—A well-organized gang of vigilantes were to meet last night and attack the jail and attempt to lynch Mr. and Mrs. Shellenberger, who are accused of murdering their child. One of the party disclosed the plot to the sheriff, who at a late hour hurriedly had the prisoners taken to the State Penitentiary at Lincoln.

TAX COMMISSIONERS OF ELIZABETH.

TRENTON, May 4 (*Special*).—Governor Abbett to-day decided to continue in office for another year the Tax Commission, by means of which the City of Elizabeth is able to raise money for maintaining the city government, while repudiating for the time being the claims of its creditors. The New State House Remodeling Commission met to-day and ordered the immediate demolition of the present rotunda, which is considered in a dangerous condition.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO SALES.

DANVILLE, Va., May 4.—During the month of April the sales of tobacco here amounted to 4,756,000 pounds realizing $408,430.

OPENING A TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL.

CHICAGO, May 4.—The National Temperance Hospital, under the direction of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, was formally opened to-day. Many leading professional and philanthropic men and women were present. Addresses were made by Miss Frances E. Willard and others.

POLICEMEN KILLED BY BOMBS

FIRED ON BY RIOTERS IN CHICAGO.

FIFTY STRIKERS EITHER KILLED OR WOUNDED.

A BLOODY MEETING OF ANARCHISTS IN THE MARKET PLACE—THE STREETS FILLED WITH DEAD AND DYING—THE CROWD ROUTED AFTER A HARD BATTLE.

CHICAGO, May 4.—Great were the expectations of the Anarchists leaders regarding the meeting called for to-night. As early as 7:30 had been mentioned as the hour when the speaking and excitement would begin. The place chosen was the old Haymarket in Randolph-st., capable of holding from 15,000 to 20,000 men. Touching the square at one corner is Halsted-st., the outlet to the lumber yards, packing houses and to factories such as McCormick's. In close proximity to the opposite side of the Haymarket is Milwaukee-ave., leading through a wide spreading district densely populated with Germans and Poles. Surrounding the square on every hand are 10-cent lodging-houses, barrooms and many of the lowest "dives" in the city. It was after 9 p. m before the stolid groups of anarchists were cheered by the presence of any leaders. August Spies finally arrived, and climbing a wagon in front of Crane Brother's factory began an address denouncing capital, and saying that he was not the cause of yesterday's riot, but that it was a natural result of class oppression. Suddenly there was a commotion, a pistol shot, and a man who was standing in the crowd received a ball in his thigh. A squad of officers marched up close to the speaker's stand. Some one shouted:

"Kill the ——— ———."

Almost as soon as the words had been uttered, three bombs were thrown from near the stand into the midst of the squad of officers. They exploded instantly and five policemen fell. Others were wounded, and several of the Anarchists did not escape. The explosion of the bombs was terrific and they were instantly followed with a volley from the revolvers of the policemen. The rioters answered with theirs, which the sequel proved they were well provided with. The mob appeared crazed with a frantic desire for blood and holding its ground, poured volley after volley into the midst of the officers. The latter fought gallantly and at last dispersed the mob and cleared the market place. Large numbers of the rioters were left lying wounded on the ground, while many others were carried to the rear and into the many dark alleyways by their friends. No estimate of the casualties can be given, but the police at the Desplaines Street Station state that fully fifty of the mob were wounded. Before the firing had ceased the neighboring police stations were turned into temporary hospitals.

Later reports at the Desplaines Street Station indicate that even more than at first estimated were wounded among the Anarchists. The scenes at the station were heartrending. In one large room lay some fifteen officers, and doctors were dressing their wounds. The wife of one of the men came in, and upon learning that her husband was among the wounded fell down in a faint and had to be carried home. The relations of the officers, Timothy Flavin, George Miller and Reddin, came to the station accompanied by a priest and administered the last sacraments to the three men, who were in a dying condition. In the basement of the station there were ten Anarchists having their wounds attended to.

The following is an incomplete list of the killed and wounded among the police: Joseph Stanton, John A. Dyer, John McMahon, Miles Murphy, F. Steele, John Reed, Arthur Connelly, P. Sullivan, Charles Whitney, Thomas Reddin, George Miller, H. Kruger, J. H. Wilson, Joseph Norman, H. Halverson, F. Halda, Ed. Barrett, John Henson, J. Mitchell, A. Fiavin, Charles Fink, N. J. Shannon.

Inspector Bonfield says, concerning to-night's trouble in the old Haymarket: "After Parsons had concluded his speech Sam Fielding, another notorious Socialist, mounted the wagon and began to address the crowd. His address was of the most inflammatory description. He called on the men to arm themselves and to assert their rights. He finally became so violent that word was sent to the station, which was only a block distant, and with 125 men I marched to the place where the meeting was in progress. I called upon the crowd to disperse, and Fielding shouted out to them from the wagon, 'To arms!' Once more I called on them to disperse, when suddenly from behind the wagon, which was not fifteen feet from our front rank, bombs were thrown in between the second and third ranks of the men, with the effect as already stated."

At the police station at midnight lying on chairs and cots, their legs bandaged up and resting on supports of different kinds, were some fifteen or twenty of the officers who were wounded by the bombs. Not a groan or complaint was heard from any of them. Another officer who was found lying in a doorway where he had been carried, or where he had dragged himself, was brought in at that hour frightfully wounded. Some twenty of the Anarchists were in the cells in the basement. Nearly all of them are wounded, and one of them, a young fellow of about twenty, is dead.

The following persons, all of whom are wounded, have been placed under arrest: Joe Kucher, Emil Lotze, John Uellund, Peter Lay, John Frazer, August Iaka, John Lachmann, Robert Schultz, Franz Wroch, B. Leplant and Charles Schumacher. When the news of the killing of six policemen had reached the 1st Regiment armory Anson Leboth, a member of Company C, was disguised and sent to the scene of the conflict to take observations. He was arrested, charged with being a Socialist, and is still in custody.

A RIOT IN THE LUMBER DISTRICT.

STRIKERS SHOT DOWN AND OFFICERS WOUNDED—AN ANARCHIST CIRCULAR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, May 4.—The general situation in this city has in no way improved. The savage encounter between the police and the foreign speaking element on the prairie in the southwestern portion of the city yesterday was followed to-day by several collisions between the officers and the strikers. There is strong evidence to show that the anarchists are employing every effort to occasion widespread disorder, and, in the face of these well-known facts, the authorities have made no attempt to suppress the leaders of the rabble. August Spies, a German anarchist, who came to America several years ago, in his paper this afternoon, not only condemns the police for their defence of the McCormick works yesterday afternoon, but calls the men shot in the fight "martyrs." He then calls for a meeting of socialists in Market Square to-night and tells them come armed. The police declare that he is personally responsible for the violent occurrences yesterday afternoon, yet Mayor Harrison issued no orders to prevent the assemblage in the heart of the business district, nor have any steps been taken to arrest this man or his colleagues. The following circular issued last night is supposed to have emanated from Spies's press:

"Revenge! Workingmen to arms! Your masters sent out their bloodhounds, the police. They killed six of your brothers at McCormick's this afternoon. They killed the poor wretches because they, like you, had the courage to disobey the supreme will of your bosses. They killed them because they dared ask for the shortening of the hours of toil. They killed them to show you "free American citizens" that you must be satisfied and contented with whatever your bosses condescend to allow you or you will get killed. You have for years endured the most abject humiliations; you have for years suffered unmeasurable miseries; you have worked yourself to death; you have endured every pang of want and hunger; your children you have sacrificed to the factory lords—in short, you have been miserable and obedient slaves all these years. Why? To satisfy the insatiable greed, to fill the coffers of your lazy, thieving master. When you ask him how to lessen your burden he sends his bloodhounds out to shoot you, kill you. If you are men, if you are the sons of your grandsires who have shed their blood to free you, then you will rise in your might, destroy the hideous monster that seeks to destroy you. To arms! We call you to arms!

YOUR BROTHERS.

The police assembled early this morning in the district where the trouble occurred yesterday. Lieutenant Laughlin and twenty-five officers stood guard about the entrance to the McCormick reaper factory and protected the non-union employes who returned to work at 7 o'clock. The factory started this morning with about the same number of workmen as yesterday, which means a greatly reduced force—probably 600. Shortly after 2 o'clock there was a riot near 18th and Morgan sts., in the centre of the lumber district, the vengeance of the mob being this time directed against the police. The firm of Cary, Ogden & Parker, paint manufacturers, in Eighteenth-st., near Brown, had their works guarded by four special policemen. A mob of about 700 strikers and mill hands surrounded the works and began a vigorous attack upon the officers. The latter were forced to yield, stones and clubs being freely used. One of the officers while attempting to make his escape stumbled and fell, and fearing that he would be murdered if he fell into the hands of the enraged rioters, drew his revolver and fired four or five shots. The alarm being sounded, three patrol wagons filled with police hastened to the scene and began firing on the rioters indiscriminately, who fled precipitately before this body. They were closely followed. When they had been driven back as far as Centre-ave., in Eighteenth-st., a bold stand was made and a desperate attempt to rescue a prisoner from Officer John Small, of the Hinman-st. station, followed. Officer Small, to defend himself, fired a number of shots, but without effect. A burly rioter hurled a brick and struck the officer, knocking him senseless. Officer Michael Granger, who hurried to his assistance, was also struck by a big stone and seriously hurt. Both officers were carried back to their stations and received medical treatment. Granger was knocked down by a man who was pointing a revolver at Small. Two of the rioters are known to have been shot, but they were carried off by their comrades.

At the Chicago and Milwaukee freight houses the force of men at work was sufficient to handle all the freight that was coming in. The situation on the Burlington road was further complicated to-day by a strike from an unexpected quarter. The Burlington Company, at its freight house in Harrison-st., uses the tracks of the Fort Wayne road. The switch-tenders employed by the latter have refused to throw the switches for any Burlington cars which have been loaded by other than the regular freight handlers. From fifteen to twenty switch tenders stopped work at this point, and the switch throwing is being done by the yard master and his assistants. In consequence of this the Burlington Company was able to move only little freight.

All the large packing houses at the Union Stock Yards have agreed upon uniform terms of eight hours a day with ten hours' pay for all. This is more than the men demanded. The high-price employes only asking for nine hours pay for a day's work. The 130 and odd sausage-makers at Armour's house, who went out yesterday, returned to go to work this morning, but were not received.

Ignatz Urban, Theodore Klafsky, Joseph Shuky, John Pototski, Anton Lemeski, Albert Lupitar, Hugh McWhister, Anton Shimack, Nick Woln and Mrs. O'Connell, strikers who were arrested in Blue Island-ave. yesterday afternoon, were before Justice Inzersoll this morning. Their cases were continued until May 12 and they were held in $300 bail each.

Captain Simon O'Donnell, commanding the Second Precinct station, had a narrow escape on the "Black road" last evening. As he was driving up Blue Island-ave. he was attacked by a mob of thirty or forty men, who with horrid imprecations ordered him to dismount from his buggy. No attention was paid to them, and the crowd became demonstrative. Stones, bricks and sticks were thrown, and the captain, had it not been for the protection offered by the cover, would have been severely injured. As it was several stones struck him, but fortunately no bones were broken. The captain dropped into cover, and stopping his horse faced the cowardly ruffians, pistol in hand. Stones that were poised for flight were stayed, the yelling ceased, and suddenly the crowd turned and fled. The pistol was placed on the seat, the reins were taken taken in hand, and Captain O'Donnell reached his destination without further interruption.

TROOPS ORDERED TO MILWAUKEE.

EIGHT THOUSAND TURBULENT STRIKERS MAKE THE SITUATION DANGEROUS.

MILWAUKEE, May 4.—Reports from Bay View announce the gathering there to-day of idle workingmen to the number of 7,000 or 8,000. Two local militia companies, the Sherman Guards and the Lincoln Guards, were sent to Bay View by train this morning, and the Light Horse Squadron, sixty strong, followed at noon. Upon the appearance of the soldiers, they were stoned by the mob, and several men were slightly injured. Captain Borchardt, of the Kosciusko Guards, was struck with a brick, whereupon he ordered his men to fire one round in the air. Superindendent Parks decided to close the Bay View Rolling Mills, which also had a tendency to quiet the crowd. General Manager Miller, of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, informed Sheriff Paschen that the destruction of the company's freight-houses was threatened, and asked that protection be afforded.

Upon the request of Mayor Wallber, Governor Rusk has issued an order to the following companies of the 1st Regiment to report at Milwaukee at the earliest moment: Janesville (2), Racine (2), Monroe, Beloit, Delavan, Whitewater and Darlington, and Company I, of Madison.

EIGHT HOURS NOT GRANTED IN BOSTON.

MASTER BUILDERS REFUSE TO CONFER WITH LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

BOSTON, May 4 (*Special*).—The strike among the 5,000 men employed in the building trades still continues with little signs of weakening on either side. A few of the master builders have yielded to the eight-hour demand, but people generally believe it is only as a temporary expedient. The only instance of violence so far occurred yesterday. Patrick Golden, a boss painter, reported that he had been assaulted by two strikers who entered his shop and attempted to make one of his men quit work. He remonstrated with the strikers, whereupon they struck him. A notable feature of the strike is the attitude of the Knights of Labor, who disclaim any connection as a body with the movement. Many of the strikers are, however, Knights of Labor, and the eight-hour agitation has the cordial sympathy of the leaders of the order. At the Master Builders' Association rooms at noon to-day there was as numerous a gathering of the members as yesterday, and the sentiments expressed were about the same. A circular was issued, saying among other things:

Let it then be generally known that henceforth we, as master builders in the various branches of constructive work used in the erection of buildings, utterly refuse to enter into any conference whatever with these labor organizations. They have no responsibility, can give no guarantee of fulfilment of their promises and agreements, are misleading in their arguments with the general workman, and persuade him against his own good and the good of the craft. Hereafter we will deal with the individual workman, meet him as man to man, and settle all questions on the basis of individual worth, and thus preserve that mutual trust and confidence which alone make the position of employer and employe worthy and honorable.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR IN POLITICS.

BIRMINGHAM, Conn., May 4 (*Special*).—The city election next Monday will be contested on the labor issues the line being sharply drawn between capital and the Knights of Labor. At the nominating caucus last night the factions were evenly divided and the feeling was strong. The Knights of Labor supported Patrick McManus for Warden and the heavy taxpayers of the town presented George S. Arnold. After several ineffectual votes and considerable filibustering, McManus was nominated by a majority of one.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

PEKIN, Ill., May 4.—One mile south of Delavan, at 2:30 o'clock this morning, a freight train on the Chicago and Alton was wrecked and four men were killed.

TO SET